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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1049)

Name of Candidate	GUNJAN DWIVEDI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	323294
Center	ONLINE	Date	11-08-2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका म खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. (150 words) 10

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिन्ताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केन्द्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 1. The Governor is the chief executive head of a state. All executive actions are carried out under his name. Under Article 163 the Governor acts as per the aid and advice of the council of Ministers headed by the chief Minister, except when he has to act according to his discretion. Discretionary powers can be of of the 2 kinds:

Constitutional
- give or withhold assent (Article 200)
- reserve a bill for President's assent (Ar 201)
- ordinance making power (Article 213)

Situational
- in case of a hung assembly
- dissolution of the assembly
- breakdown of Constitutional machinery.

Hence, concerns have arisen with

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regards to the misuse of discretionary power of the governor especially as seen in the case of Goa, Manipur and Karnataka state assembly elections.

The question arose as to whom to invite to form a government
→ largest party or a
→ pre-poll alliance.

Discrepencies were seen in the use of discretionary power.

The Punchhi Commission emphasised on steps to be taken by the governor according to priority being given to largest party, then a pre-poll alliance.

Supreme Court emphasises on the role of floor test for determining majority.

Thus, the discretionary powers must be exercised prudently taking into account the Constitutional provisions & safeguards.

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2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. (150 words) 10

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans(2)

Subordinate legislation, also referred to as delegated legislation is the process whereby the executive frames rules and regulations for the implementation of the Parent Act.

Merits of Subordinate legislation:

- saves time of the Legislature as it has already framed the Act. The intricacies of administration are dealt by delegated legislation
- quicker process than the procedural law making. Thereby ensures timely implementation of the policy
- technical expertise is effectively ensured.

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However, subordinate legislation is challenged on the grounds that it is executive encroach in the legislative domain. Further, there is no effective mechanism to ensure accountability.

Nonetheless, scrutiny and control is established by

- following the procedures thereby reducing the scope of discretionary dictat
- remains under the ambit of the parent act
- open to the public, as it is published in the Gazette of India and PIB website.

Thus, delegated legislation proves to be an effective tool for policy formulation as well as implementation.

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3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures and incentives. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारतीय विधायिकाओं में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों एवं प्रोत्साहनों से सुरक्षित करना आवश्यक बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 3.

Speaker is the chief presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. The neutrality of the speaker forms the bedrock of deliberative, Parliamentary democracy. In order to ensure this he cannot cast a vote in the first instance, but only in the case of a deadlock. Further he/she can forgo the party membership without inviting the defection clause.

However, the role of the speaker has come to be challenged on the following grounds :-

> increased prejudice and partisanship
> no convention of foregoing party

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party membership.

> coalition politics and rise of a ~~no~~ number of political parties and aspirations have proved to be a challenge in efficiently discharging functions

> Anti-defection Law (52 Amendment Act, 1985) – sole responsibility of the Speaker to decide the disqualification.

> Deciding whether a bill is a money bill or not. ~~Bypassin~~ Bypassing the Rajya Sabha eg) Aadhar Bill

Further the Speaker is from the Ruling party and is generally a minister immediately before getting elected.

Hence it is important that the institution of Speaker is protected from getting politicized as he/she is the lynchpin of Parliamentary democracy.

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4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 words) **10**

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में मिनी-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीति में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

Ans 4

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5. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of tribunals in India. How can these be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इनका समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Ans (5) The Constitution under Article 323A and 323B envisages Tribunals as alternative adjudicatory bodies, ~~tot~~ with the chief aim of reducing the burden of the judicial system. Further they provide an element of flexibility, accessibility and expertise.

However there are several issues with their functioning :-

> No element of finality as appeal lies straight to the Supreme Court.

> failed to reduce the burden of the judicial system

> failed to provide the sectoral expertise as it is generally headed by retired judges of the Supreme Court of High Courts

> Bypasses the appellate route of

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high Courts

> lack of accessibility, as most of the Tribunals do not have a significant number of benches

> depend on outside mechanisms to enforce their verdicts. Do not have contempt powers.

How can it be addressed :

↳ laying down a mechanism for e-filing / e-court to increase accessibility

↳ providing them with powers to enforce compliance

↳ laying down qualifications of members.

↳ appointment by a Panel

↳ decision should be made binding in routine cases. Appeal only in exceptional cases.

Thus Tribunals can prove to be effective tools for dispute resolution and policy adjudication.

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6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. (150 words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 6:

GRAM SABHAS have been accorded a pivotal role in establishing effective and decentralised democracy by ensuring people's participation.

It consists of all the adult members who are elligable voters of the Panchayat area. The role of Gram Sabha is extremely significant in ensuring grassroot democracy. Citizen participation forms the heart and soul of democracy.

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) 1986 further empowers the Gram Sabha. It performs the following functions in the Scheduled areas across

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the 10 states in the country:

→ decides the beneficiaries of social welfare schemes
→ regulates money lending
→ regulates local markets/mandis and sale of liquor
→ social audit
→ mining license for minor minerals
→ regulates use of forest produce
→ approves land acquisition
→ dispute resolution according to local customs & traditions.

Thus the Gram Sabha, especially in the case of Scheduled areas, plays a very significant role in expanding the scope and functioning of participative democracy in India.

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7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक दूसरे दर्जे का सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Ans 7

The Rajya Sabha or the Upper House of the Indian Parliament effectively represents the states and establishes federal equilibrium.

However its role is criticised on the following grounds:

> With reference to unequal powers as compared to the Lok Sabha in the following cases:

↳ money bill
- can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha
- Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days

↳ passage of budget - Rajya Sabha can only discuss it

↳ no effective power over the government
- cannot pass No Confidence Motion as the government is

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responsible only to the Lok Sabha

However the Rajya Sabha has certain extra rights → Article 249 - to empower Parliament to legislate on a matter of state list

→ Article 312 - form an All India Service

Equal Powers - ordinary bills
- approval of emergency
- ministers
- laying of Reports etc.

RAJYA SABHA vis-a-vis LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- Rajya Sabha is a reviewing chamber whereas the Legislative Council is just a delaying House with no effective powers.
- Rajya Sabha represents federal setup. Legislative Council has no significant role.
- Rajya Sabha is relatively homogenous. Legislative Council is extremely heterogenous ∴ inherently weak.
- Legislative Council's existence depends upon the Legislative Assembly.

Thus, the Legislative Councils have been regarded as secondary house and merely ornamental.

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8. A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. (150 words) 10

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 8

With the rising challenge of climate change and with it the associated water crisis, the need for holistic and efficient water management is imperative.

The Mihir Shah Committee, 2016 laid down the following recommendations –

- establish National Water Commission for the holistic water management
- put water in the concurrent list to effectively utilize the benefits of Centre-state cooperation
- judicious use of both surface and ground water
- emphasised on medium and small irrigation methods
- promote watershed management and community participation.

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The Institutional mechanism for water management consists of:

Central Water Commission
- manages surface water along with storage

Central Ground Water Board
- manages ground water use.

However, both have failed. More than 80% of agricultural farmers continue to depend on groundwater leading to rampant overuse and depletion of ground water table. Large dams and reservoirs have failed to reuse and recycle water.

Thus the Mihir Shah Committee recommends establishing a National Water Commission with a chief commissioner along with expert commissioners on hydrology, river management, agronomy etc. This will effectively and efficiently manage water and check the deepening water crisis in India.

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9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalisation of politics? Discuss. (150 words) **10**

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर जीवनपर्यन्त प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या का यथोचित समाधान होगा? चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 9 : India follows a Parliamentarian Democratic model, where every citizen ~~of~~, with the required qualifications can stand for elections. However there are various grounds that deny this, inorder to preserve and safeguard the principles of free and fair elections. These grounds are as follows :-

→ committing electoral offence or malpractise

→ promoting enmity on grounds of religion, race, caste etc

→ promoting untouchability

→ dismissed from any govt. service on grounds of corruption

→ having interest in any government contracts or agreements.

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→ convicted to imprisonment for more than 2 years (Section 8, RPA)

These grounds are provided by the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951. The Constitution also lays down the following grounds:

→ fails to be a citizen of India
→ goes bankrupt (adjudged insolvent)
→ unfit in mind ~~and~~ or body
→ unsound mind

Recently the Election Commission has been emphasising the need to impose a lifetime ban on those convicted of heinous crimes.

Merits :→ gets rid of criminals from entering politics
→ ensures trust and faith of citizens
→ effective deterrant to those with political ambitions.

However change needs to be holistic and not piece meal. Such an act can definity be an effective instrument but not a long term strategy. Real change will come by increasing voter awareness, participation and providing means for honest public spirited individuals to stand for elections eg) State funding.

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10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Discuss. (150 words) **10**

निर्देशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि वे कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 10 : The Directive Principles enumerated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution aim to establish a welfare state, promoting justice - social, economic and political, thereby upholding social and economic democratic principles.

However, these are not enforceable in the court of law and merely form guidelines to be kept in mind while formulating policies, by the State. According to Granville Austin Directive Principles along with the Fundamental rights form the CONSCIENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

These are positive in nature as they promote the State

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to formulate policies while adhering to the Socialistic, Gandhian and liberal principles to promote welfare and well being of all.

With regards to the importance of Directive Principles vis-a-vis Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court emphasised on the principle of CONSTRUCTIVE HARMONY that is both are supplementary and complementary. The present position is that the State can formulate a law ~~giving~~ implementing Article 31(b) - using material resources for welfare of all and Article 31(c) - reducing inequality in the society, over Fundamental Rights.

Thus Directive Principles are the beacons that emphasise on welfare of all.

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11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. (250 words) **15**

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से सम्बंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans 11

India adheres to the system of First Past the Pest (FPTP) or the MAJORITARIAN SYSTEM for implement-ing representative democracy.

The FPTP system was chosen on grounds of simplicity and familiarity. Under this the candidate securing the maximum votes stands elected.

However it is criticized on the following grounds :-

↳ does not represent the will of the people.

↳ results in wastage of votes

For example in the 2017 UP elections, ~~candidate~~ party with as much as 20% of the votes failed to secure

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even a single seat, on the other hand the one with 28% of the votes formed the government.

Thus FPTP fails to show the true aspirations of the voters and may result in 'tyranny of the majority'.

PROPORTIONATE System is an effective alternate. Merits:

- ↳ represents the will of the people
- ↳ give chances to minorities to get elected
- ↳ provides wider representation
- ↳ does not lead to wastage of votes.

Demerit: By-election proves to be a challenge. High voter literacy fails the essence of this system as voters are easily influenced by political strongholds. Expensive and complex for a large democracy like India.

Recently there has been a demand for

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HYBRID/MIXED system. Under this the positive features of both FPTP and Proportional System are amalgamated.

It is of 2 types:

→ Mixed Member Proportional - results are linked

→ Mixed Member Majoritarian - results of the 2 systems are not linked.

Merits: - under representation
- lesser electoral fatigue
- less wastage of votes

Demerits: Complex and difficult to implement in Indian content because of poor voter literacy and awareness.

Thus, the framers of our Constitution after due deliberations adopted FPTP system for elections to the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

———————x———————

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12. Despite long term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 words) **15**

न्यायालय में वादों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans 12

YATHO DHARMA, TATHO JAYAHA
(where there is justice, there is victory). The Preamble enshrines the principle of Justice - social, political and economic and envisages a strong, independent judiciary to play a proactive role to bring about social transformation by ensuring that justice is accessible to all.

However the judicial system is heavily overburdened. According to National Judicial Data Grid more than 3.14 crore cases are pending in the judiciary. Reasons for high pendency:-

> Heavy government litigation - as much as 46%

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> Vacancies - more than 50% in several High Courts
> Lack of infrastructure and resources
> Lack of effective alternative dispute Redressal mechanisms.

Although several steps like - e-courts, evening courts, promoting plea bargaining in criminal cases, mediation, arbitration, conciliation, lok Adalats, Gram Nyayalay etc the pendency continues to exist.

The Reasons are :-

> lack of legal awareness among common man.
> Appeal Culture - The verdicts of ADRs, Tribunals etc are always appealed further. For eg) Out of 884 verdicts given by the Supreme Court in the year 2014-15 only 64 were of original jurisdiction.
> Vacation - On average the higher judiciary functions for only 188 days.

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> ineffective utilization of working hours because of unscientific and random listing of cases.

> ineffectiveness of lawyers - chief aim being advancing the date of hearing.

Measures that can address this:

→ filling the vacant posts in the judiciary by either bringing the necessary changes in the NJAC or effectively implementing the Memorandum of Procedure

→ Proper utilization of working Hours by use of ICT eg) e-filing

→ Reforming the Criminal Justice System according to MALIMATH Committee recommendations.

→ Increasing legal awareness among citizens by promoting transparency and accountability.

Although judiciary is often criticized for suffering from several challenges and being in an 'institutional quicksand', it is imperative that the pendency of cases is reduced.

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13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being included in Article 21, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 words) **15**

'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' वाक्यांश के अनुच्छेद 21 में सम्मिलित नहीं होने के बावजूद, समय के साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 'प्रक्रियात्मक विधि के अनुसार' एवं 'सारवान विधि के अनुसार सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' के सिद्धांतों को भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में अपना लिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans 13.

Article 21 of the Constitution establishes the United Kingdom model of 'procedure established by law'. According to it, the legality of arrest and detention is determined by the following three tests:

→ whether there exists a law that allows the arrest
→ whether it was framed by a legislative body
→ whether all the procedures were followed.

The Court, tests the executive action on these three basis and determines the legality. It does not look

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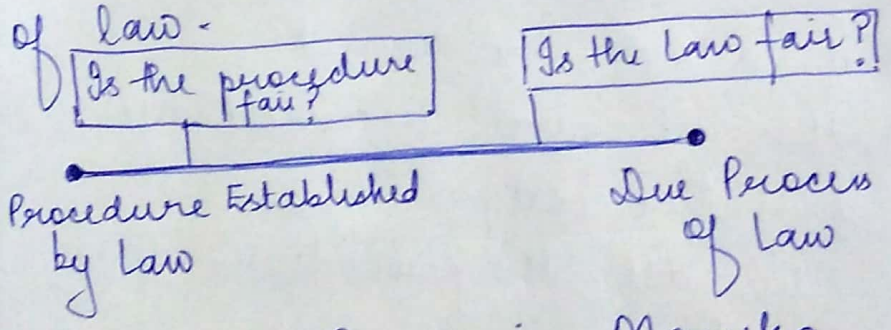
into the fairness or justness of the law. Thus procedure established by law safeguards from arbitrary action of the executive but not the legislature.

On the other hand, "due process of law", as practised in the US. looks into the inherent goodness of the law (substantive due process) along with the fact that the law is fair, just and reasonable. (procedural due process).

Thus it provides a broader and more liberal interpretation of law.



The Supreme Court in Maneka Gandhi Case, 1980 incorporated the doctrine of due process of

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law by widely and liberally interpreting Article 21 of the Constitution. It further incorporated the principles of natural justice while determining the legality of a law. Thus providing safeguards from both arbitrary action of the Executive and the Legislature.

——— X ———

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14. Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) **15**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में भारत में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans 14

Cooperative Federalism refers to a federal setup based on the theme "strong states make strong nations." It promotes cooperation between centre and the state along with between states, thus expanding the nature and scope of horizontal federalism.

The post-liberalization era is marked by greater economic and financial opportunities both for the centre and the states.

Growth and development of a nation is determined by inclusive growth. In order to achieve this national vision both centre and

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states have enhanced cooperation. This is reflected through following:

> NITI Aayog - National Institute for Transforming India replacing the Planning Commission. It has wider representation of states and considers them as active participants. It's core goal is promoting cooperative federalism.

> Goods and Services Tax: The passage of GST Bill and formulation of the GST Council to establish "one nation, one market."

> E-NAM - National Agricultural Market to form a single market and connect buyers and farmers across all states.

> All the states are actively involved in achieving the INDC targets thereby promoting renewable energy.

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Thus cooperative federalism is definitly strengthened in the post liberalization era. However various challenges have emerged -

→ excessive competitive federalism
→ imbalanced regional growth
→ internal politicization over larger national vision. Each state is trying to maximise its gains by aggressive means.
→ rise of subnationalism and other challenges like immigration, 'son of the soil' etc.

Thus, the need is to follow a balanced approach adhering to competitive-cooperative federalism, as propounded by the Prime Minister and the Niti Aayog.

———————— x ————————

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15. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 words) 15

दोषपूर्ण विनियामक नीतियों का बाजार की शक्तियों की कुशल अंतर्क्रिया पर गंभीर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है। भारत में विनियामकीय परिवेश से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 15.

The role of effective regulation along with monitoring has significantly increased with the opening up of economy. The LPG forces have unleashed a plethora of opportunities both for the consumers as well as the producers.

Being a welfare state, the role of the Indian state is to ensure the interests of the citizens are safeguarded. Thus several regulatory bodies have been established in different arenas.

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REGULATORY BODIES

CONSUMER WELFARE:
- FSSAI
- CCI
- TRAI
- BIS

POLITICAL:
- NABARD
- SIDBI
- CBFC

ENVIRONMENT
- CPCB
- SPCB

ECONOMIC:
- RBI
- SEBI
- IRDAI

However there exist several systemic issues pertaining to the regulatory environment:

> Lack of funds and resources: this hampers their effective functioning

> Politicization: Undue intrusion by the politics on account of promoting its political interests severely affects the efficiency eg) Politicization of CBFC

> No effective mechanism to ensure compliance

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> Advisory bodies - the government is free to ignore the advice. No binding rules to follow the recommendations.

> Bureaucratization : These bodies are generally headed by bureaucrats either retired or under deputation thus rendering them under the same bureaucratic inertia as that in other departments.

Thus, it is imperative that the functioning and role of regulatory bodies is made more effective and people centric. The recent example of reducing the number of members in Competition Commission of India to bring about greater efficiency in decision making is a step in the right direction.

———— X ————

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16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. (250 words) **15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans 16

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) under Part XIV of the Indian Constitution is the central recruiting agency. It recruits members of All India Services and Central Services (Group A and B).

Independent and impartial functioning of UPSC is of utmost importance to ensure transparent and efficient model of recruitment based on merit. The Constitutional Provisions are as follows:-

↳ Security of tenure – the members

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are appointed and removed by the President. The grounds for removal are laid down – insolvency
– unsound mind
– unfit due to infirmity of mind & body
– office of profit
– misbehaviour (determined by the Supreme Court)

↳ the Service Conditions, though determined by the President cannot be changed

↳ no further reappointed of the chairman

↳ ban on any other service post retirement, by the chairman, while the members can be appointed as chairman of either UPSC of State Public Service Commission

↳ Salaries & expenses charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

However, its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' is challenged and limited because of the following reasons :-

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> no role in case of reservation of OBCs
> no role in the case of reservation of SCs and STs
> under DoPT (Department of Personnel and Training):- it determines the the service conditions, cadre management etc
> advisory role with regards to promotion and transfer.
> Consultation not even mandatory if the President passes a regulation for the same.
> Further with the establishment of the CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) there exists overlapping of roles with regards to corruption.

Nonetheless, UPSC is a Constitutional Body and has stood the test of time. It has effectively and efficiently fulfilled and continues to fulfill the role of central recruiting agency.

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17. What are the key issues in the context of electoral funding in India? How far do you think the idea of state funding of elections can address these issues? (250 words) **15**

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं? आपकी राय में चुनावों के राज्य द्वारा वित्तपोषण का विचार इन मुद्दों का किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकता है?

Ans 17

One of the prime concerns of the Election Commission is to ensure financial accountability to make the electoral process 'free and fair' in the true sense.

Key issues :

> Opacity in funding -
According to Association of Democratic Reforms as much as 69% of electoral funding between 2004-05 to 2014-15 is from unknown sources.

> Removal of Corporate Limit of 7.5% of the net profits has opened the door for even stronger corporate-politics nexus. As

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pointed out by the Law Commission such an act will result in entreme lobbying by big business donors.

> Foreign Contributions - despite the regulations under the FCRAct political parties continue to receive funds from foreign sources.

> Exemption from ~~filing~~ Income Tax Act and filing returns in the case of electoral bonds along with denial to be under the purview of the RTI Act has reduced transparency and accountability

STATE FUNDING of elections can prove to be an effective panacea to the challenge of opacity in electoral funding.

Merits:

→ equal opportunity to all by promoting those individuals and minorities who could not

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stand for elections because of inability to compete with the strong criminal - political nexus.

→ Remove role of money power
→ Reduce criminalization of politics
→ Increase transparency

Demerits :

↳ poverty and lack of funds would render this mechanism ineffective
↳ all voters would not support this as they would want their contribution to go in for parties of their choice

Nonetheless, if implemented effectively by providing share from the National Contribution Fund, depending upon share in votes of the last elections, state funding can reduce the criminalization of politics and promote free and fair elections.

— x —

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18. Separation of powers in case of India has acquired its own uniqueness under the constitutional arrangement. Explain. (250 words) **15**

भारत के सन्दर्भ में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण ने संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत एक अनन्य विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर ली है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans 18.

The concept of Seperation of powers was propounded by French political philosopher Montesque.

Principles of Seperation of Power:

→ water tight separation of functions.

→ No overlap between the roles of judiciary, legislature and executive.

First incorporated by the US - has full separation of powers, because of Presidential form of governance.

India follows PARTIAL Form of Seperation of powers. This is because of Parliamentarian form

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of governance underwhich the executive is a part of the legislature.

Indian features :-

> system of cooperation - where under certain circumstances one organ performs the role of another eg) Parliament impeaching the President

> checks and Balances - for effective balancing of the three pillars of the Indian political setup. Supreme Court in Kannadasan Case, incorporated this under the Basic Structure doctrine.

However Article 51 establishes seperation of powers between the judiciary and the executive.

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The codification of CrPc ensured this, whereby judicial functions are performed by judicial magistrates and not executive magistrates.

Thus seperation of powers forms a part of the basic structure (Keshavananda Bharti Case 1973)

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19. Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? (250 words) **15**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक संवीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Ans 19

President on being satisfied that a grave situation exists on the grounds of -

→ war
→ external aggression
→ armed rebellion

or a threat thereof, he can ~~declare~~ promulgate National Emergency under Article 352. Thereafter the President controls the governance and executive functions of the state, through the Governor or another authority. The state executive is under complete authority and control of the

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President. Thus promulgation of National emergency changes the federal setup to a unitary one.

However, this comes under the ambit of judiciary. The judiciary can review the decision of the President on the grounds of malafide and whether grave conditions existed or not.

Article 356, commonly referred to as President's rule on the basis of a report or otherwise by the Governor of a state on account of breakdown of Constitutional machinery. Here the central executive can give directions on all matters in the state list. Thus the governance

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of the state executive is exercised through the Governor functioning under directives given by the central executive.

Thus Article 352 along with Ar. 356 are provisions to deal with crisis situation Incorporated from the Weimar Constitution of Germany.

———————x———————

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20. Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. (250 words) **15**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरण के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरण की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans 20

Fiscal transfers refer to financial transfers from the centre to the states. to promote overall growth and development of the nation.

Fiscal Transfers

- Statutory
  - Article 275
    - → determined by the Finance Commission recommendations
    - → from the Consolidated fund
  - Under Article 282 - discretionary
- Grants in aid
  - discretionary grants

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Fiscal transfer under Article 275

General purpose
- for promoting welfare of all states with no specificity

Specific purpose
- for welfare of Scheduled tribes
- raising the level of administration in Scheduled areas including Assam.

The rationale is that the centre is under a responsibility to provide an equal footing to all states. Few states are disadvantaged on grounds of historical and geographical reasons. Therefore 'needy states' need special packages.

The 14th Finance Commission, though removed the Special Category Status increased the devolution amount from 32 → 42% of the

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divisible pool.

Problems :

- ↳ difference in theory and practice
- ↳ poor implementation of schemes
- ↳ inefficient utilization of funds
- ↳ politicization of issue
- ↳ bureaucratic inertia resulting in statusquoist approach
- ↳ poor community participation at the decision making level.

———— x ————

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	GUNJAN DWIVEDI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	323294
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/09/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 1 :

Cave architecture right from the Mesolithic age to the rock cut caves of midieval India, provides valuable insight into tradition culture and engineering skill.

Information on tradition and customs :

↳ Bhimbedka Caves - the paintings depict scenes of dancing, merry making, family life, hunting etc. This reflects about the traditions & customs of mesolithic man

↳ Lomas Rishi Caves, Barabar Hills - tell us about Ajeevika sects

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↳ Rock Cut Caves in post-Mauryan era :

Ajanta & Ellora - provide valuable insights about religious beliefs of Hindus, Jains and Buddhists

Elephanta Caves - tell us about belief in Shiva in his 3 forms

Structural engineering & Artistry :

↳ aesthatic sense in Bhimbedka paintings

↳ Designed and decorated arch facade of Lomus Rishi Caves

↳ Wooden Stupa at Karle Caves which are magestic

↳ Ajanta Caves and Ellora Caves cut across the slopes of hills depict the engineering skill

↳ Shiva temple / Kailash temple at Ellora caves shows the engineering acumen

↳ Paintings at Sita Nanasal Caves

↳ frescos at Ajanta & Ellora

Thus cave architecture provides significant insights.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 2

The Battle of Plassey, 1757 resulted in display of British generalship under Clive and establishments of revenue rights of British from Bengal. The British amassed unaccounted wealth and persued a path of plunder thereon.

While some accord the victory at Plassey on account of treachery by local officials and situational advantages, it was the Battle of Bunar, 1764 that established the true might of British rule.

Battle of Bunar was fought between British under the generalship of Hector Munroe and

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three Indian powers –
i) Mir Qasim – Nawab of Bengal
ii) Nawab of Awadh
iii) Shah Alam II – Mughal emperor

Their defeat resulted in undisputed victory of British ~~at~~, displaying the ~~their~~ military and administrative might. The Battle of Buxar, 1764 followed by granting of Diwani rights and establishment of dual government of Bengal after Treaty of Allahabad, 1765.

Thus it laid down Britishers as the new rulers and unleashed a path of conquests and acquisitions. Further, the victory accorded immense wealth and riches. The Company financed ~~and~~ its exports from the revenue (investments)

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 3

Swadeshi movement launched under the ambit of Anti Partition Movement post the partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon.

There were various novel methods & themes :-

- Hindu-Muslim solidarity - tying of Rakhi
- Long drawn processions and calls of Vande Mātram to organise the masses
- Dipping in the holy river

However, the most important weapons devised were that of Swadeshi and Boycott.

Swadeshi refers to something that is made indigenously, reflecting

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the strength and talent of the local indigenous people. It symbolised self-confidence and self reliance.

Leaders like Tagore and S.N Banerjee highlighted the strength of Swadeshi. It resulted in establishment of Bengal Chemical Factory by P.C. Ray.

Swadeshi was accompanied by Boycott which refers to discarding anything manufactured outside India. Boycott strengthened the cause of Swadeshi.

The INC in its 1906 Kolkata session declared Swadeshi and Boycott as its goals. These methods continued to be utilised till the last stages of freedom struggle under Gandhi and even post independence through emphasis on Khadi and Make in India.

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 4 :

The idea of linguistic states is rooted back to 1917 when Tilak made a call for organisation of states on linguistic basis under his Home Rule Movement.

Further INC in its Nagpur session, 1920 formed Congress Working Committee on linguistic lines. It was promised that linguistic reorganisation of states would happen post independence.

However, independence was marked by partition and the wounds were fresh amongst the leaders. Thus it was decided to slow down the process of further

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division of country. Both the Dhar Committee and JVP Commission rejected the idea of language as the bases of formation of states.

However, the death of Congress Veteran leader Potti Sreramulu along with the charged environment on account of protests resulted in formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people in 1954. This aggravated the demands in other parts of the country.

As a result a State Reorganisation Commission was formed under Fazle Ali. It resulted in the passage of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 that recognised language as a bases of organisation but rejected the principle of '1 state, 1 language'.

The question continues even now as seen in demands by Bodos,

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 5 :

Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasahib, dedicated his whole life to the cause of upliftment of the downtrodden. His central ideas were that of establishment of a society based on ~~the~~ social justice.

Key contributions :

> Stood for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes by establishing true consciousness among them.

> organising the scheduled castes through Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha

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> Against Caste system. He called Manu as a propagator of slavery. Thus he called for complete annihilation of caste.

> Emphasised on the TRI RATNA - liberty, equality and fraternity

> He was against economic exploitation of SCs under the Mahar Hati system.

> Championed the cause of reservations for the Dalits.

> Promoted their empowerment by emphasising on acquiring of political power

> He stood for the cause of Uniform Civil Code.

> Head of the drafting Committee - provided valuable contributions in the making of Constitution

Thus the role of Ambedkar is significant and without any doubt very crucial

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 6 :

According to Census 2011, 31% of the population lives in Urban areas. The chief social characteristic of urban areas is increasing nuclear households, however there has been a reversal in the trend.

Reasons for decrease in nuclear households in urban areas :-

↳ Land becoming expensive. It is economically feasible to live under a common roof.

↳ Realisation of benefits of the traditional joint family structure

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life - help at times of crisis, socialisation of children

↳ It was the earlier generation, that had migrated. The rent/present generation continues to live in the same house.

Rise In Rural Areas :

↳ Blurring of rural - urban boundaries and the resultant diffusion of culture.

↳ Fragmentation of land has resulted in increasing nuclear households.

Thus Indian picture presents a mix bag. On one hand there is increase in nucleirization of households in the urban areas, on the other hand there is simultaneous reversal along with increasing instances of joint families

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7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Ans 4 :

The forces of modernization, urbanization and industrialization comes with both its advantages like increased awareness, health and education as well as disadvantages like increase in social conflicts like divorces, separation, breakdown of joint families etc.

Reasons for domination of Separation over divorce :

↳ Indian society is marked by continuity and change. Thus it still considers divorce as a social taboo.

↳ Separation saves the woman from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the societal agony and the long judicial procedure.

Reasons for differences in divorce rates across regions:

↳ Development v/s developing - regional development disparities ~~are~~ is an important factor in determining the position of woman and her empowerment.

↳ Different rates of literacy:

As pointed out by Economic Survey 2017-18, women who are educated are in a better position to make life decisions. Thus women do not sit as passive recipients in case of problems in marriage.

↳ Cultural and social factors -

Rise of cosmopolitanism in certain states.

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8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans 8 :

Dust Storms are violent storms of dust on account of sudden pressure difference in pre-monsoon season.

Impact of dust storms :

↳ Reduced visibility on account of dust → accidents and disrupts social life.

↳ Health problems → asthama, breathing problems, eye irritant.

↳ Reduced solar insolation → can impact normal heating and cooling of land → can further impact monsoon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Deposition of dust on plants - affect photosynthesis and transpiration → indirect impact on rainfall

Reasons for increased frequency:

↳ Loss of trees resulting in loosening of top soil.

↳ climate change → increasing temperature and formation of low pressure cells.

↳ Increased frequency of western disturbances that aggravate formation of local storms.

↳ Pollution and urban heating

Thus, there is an urgent need to understand and tackle the phenomenon of dust storms.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans 9 :

Drainage system refers to the system of main river along with its tributaries and distributaries. It depends on factors like slope of land, type of rocks etc.

The Himalayan drainage system consists of three river systems - Indus, Ganga and Bramhaputra River. These are antecedent rivers. ~~and~~ ~~for~~ Ganga river system filled the geosynclinal depression formed as a result of tectonic activity. It follows the gradation of land and discharges into Bay of Bengal. Similarily the Bramhaputra enters India from Tibet

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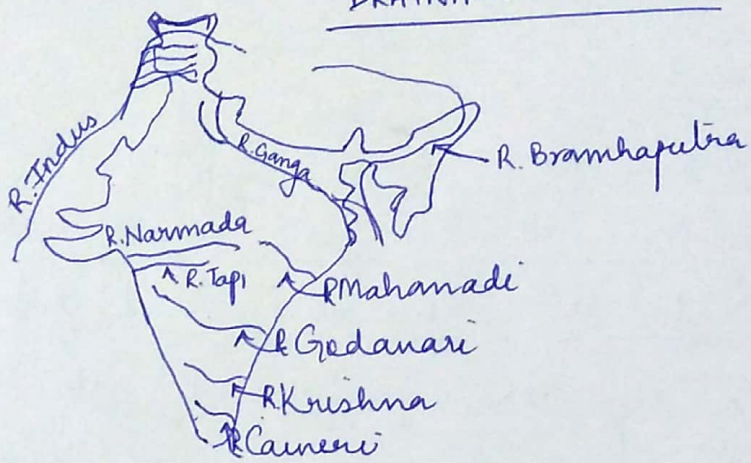
forming a deep gorge and the Indus and its tributaries drain the northern states.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM



Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
Source - glaciers, snowfall, rainfall	- Rainfall
Nature - Perennial - Navigable	- Seasonal - Non-navigable
Delta larger eg) arcuate	- smaller eg) arcuate by Krishna, Cauveri eg) Esturian delta by Narmada & Tapi
age younger	- older
features - meanders, headward erosion, river capture	- no meanders, achieved base level

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10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

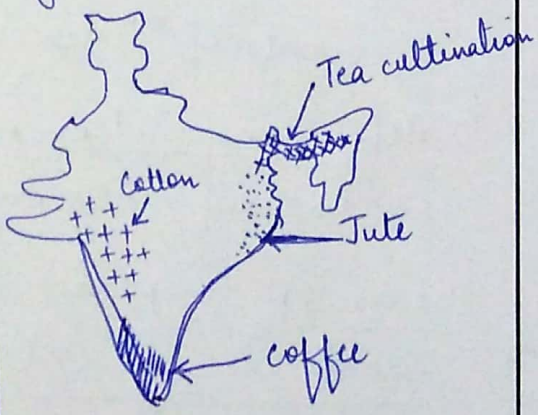
Ans 10 :

Plantation agriculture refers to the growing of single crop (generally cash crops like tea, coffee, palm oil) across vast stretches of land, ~~using~~ for commercial purpose.

Features of plantation agriculture

- Done on large stretches of land.
- Use of technology and mechanisation
- Done for commercial purpose - export
- single crop
- Heavy employment of local labour

Regions of plantation agriculture :



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With the increase in domestic demands for palm oil, the area under it is increasing.

Benefits:

- Will address the domestic demand and thus save foreign exchange by reducing imports from countries like Indonesia.
- Increase revenue for farmers
- Generate employment.

Challenges:

- Plantation agriculture results in environmental degradation, especially fertility of soil on account of intensive monocropping.
- Stiff competition from oil producing regions like Indonesia.
- Lack of expertise and problem of land fragmentation.

Thus, palm oil proves to be both advantageous and disadvantageous. The government

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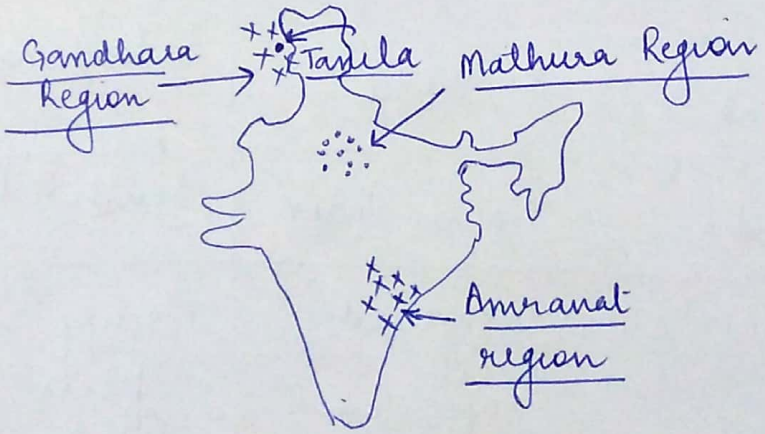
11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans II :

India has a rich tradition of art and culture. The vast diversity of the subcontinent gets reflected in the styles and forms of art. This resulted in 3 prominent schools.



Schools of art and their geographical representation

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GANDHARA	MATHURA	AMRAVATI
High influence of hellinistic, greek features	Indigenous	Indigenous
Grey sandstone	Spotted red sand-stone	White marble
Mainly Buddhist images	Buddhist, Jain and Hindu images	mainly Buddhist
Patron - Kushana	Kushana	Satvahanas
West India	North India	South India
Spiritual images Has curly hair, lean body	Delighted facial expressions strong muscular features	Mainly depicts Jataka stories

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus the three schools of art provide valuable insights into the creative genius and skill of artisians of ancient India. Drawn from both local and foreign influence, the 3 regions reflect the zenith period in image making of Buddha.

X

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 12

The Battle of Plassey, 1757 followed by Battle of Bunar 1764 resulted in establishing Britishers as real contending power in India, with the ultimate result of establishing British rule over India.

The chief aim of East India Company was maximisation of profits. Initially it was engaged in import and export activities only. Later it engaged

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in financing its exports from revenues of Bengal. Thus the economic interests were fullfilled through 3 stages:

Phase 1 - Mercantilism (1600-1757)
Phase 2 - Financial Capitalism (1757-1857)
Phase 3 - Commercialization (1857-1945)

However, inorder to maximise profits they needed a strong control over India not merely administrative but deep rooted and entrenched to be able to create a class of Indians who appreciated British goods. Thus the overall aim of the so called 'civilising mission' was to further deepen the control over Indians - psychologically,

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through a system of education and promoting western values. This would result in a "class of Indians, Indian in blood and colour but British in taste, opinion, thought and values." Thus Macauley's policies at that time were not mere coincidence but well thought out plan to further British economic interests.

The British aimed to create a governed mentality and establish a sense of inherent inferiority amongst Indians, through the so called civilising mission.

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13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans 13

Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi are without a doubt two of the most significant personalities of Indian modern history.

Nehru regarded Gandhi Ji as a fatherly figure and referred to him as Bapu. Gandhi Ji on the other hand declared Nehru as his chosen successor. This reflects their close ties.

However both differed in their understanding of the role of state.

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Nehru was a visionary and was under the influence Socialist idiology. He considered the state as a prime instrument in promoting growth and development. Thus he followed a socialistic pattern of growth. He lead to the establishment of Planning Commission, to plan the process of development. For him the state reflects the 'commanding heights of the economy'.

Gandhi Ji on the other hand promoted the model of 'Village Republic' - self sustaining,

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decentralised model of growth. He emphasised on the significance of handicrafts and local industries. Thus he promoted cooperatives. For Gandhi, state held a minimal role in the economy. It should exercise least control over the resources to enable local ~~government~~ units to function as autonomous bodies.

Thus, Gandhi and Nehru differed in their economic approach to growth.

X

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14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 14 :

The second half of the 20th century was a period of turmoil in the international arena. It was a period of bipolar rivalry and the resultant system of alliances and proxies.

China became independent in 1948 post a communist uprising. The natural expectations were that of Chinese inclination towards the Soviet Bloc on account of

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convergence on communism.
This continued for a while untill the realities of REALPOLITIK changed the course of behaviour of China, and its gradual drift towards the American bloc and the ultimate Sino Soviet Split

Reasons behind Sino-Soviet Split:

↳ USA according recognition to China in place of Taiwan at the United Nations.

↳ USA wanting to seperate China from the ambit of Soviet Union.

↳ Personal reasons between the leaders of China and Soviet Union.

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Impact on Cold War:

↳ Balance of power shifted towards USA with it being able to remove a strong ally of Soviet Union.

↳ Reducing Soviet stronghold and decline in image of Soviet Union as a champion of Communism.

↳ Impact on Korean Crisis by reducing Chinese influence.

However, post Cold War there is a marked shift. A new axis of Russia and China is emerging countering US hegemony. Thus international relations are an arena marked by national interest and power struggle

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15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

Ans 15

India presents an archetype example of success of democracy in the developing world. India has stood the test of time and democracy continues to flourish and mature over a course of 70 years.

Achievements of Indian democracy :

↳ The initial phase though marked by the 'Congress System' as referred to by Rajni Kothari, was characterised

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as an ideological coalition determined by inclusivity and accomodation of factions.

↳ India is the largest democracy of the world. Despite the widespread illiteracy at the time of independence, the voter turn out was impressive and even now continues to represent the will of the people.

↳ The Election Commission along with the administrative machinery have successfully conducted free and fair elections, simultaneously incorporating changes eg) Voter Machine, VVPAT etc.

↳ Success of Coalition politics and the rise of regional parties – reflecting unity in diversity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges :

- Adoption of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system - not very representative - results in wastage of votes.
- Criminalization of politics and politicization of criminals.
- Coalition politics and the resultant instability (decade of 1990s).
- Era of Emergency (1975-77)
- Communalization of politics
- Rise of personality cult
- Rise of populism
- Reduction in efficiency of the Parliament on account of disruptions.

Nonetheless, Indian democracy is still evolving and continues to mature.

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16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 16

Women form 48% of the population. However they contribute only 17% to the economy.

Key issues faced by working women in India :

↳ Gender stereotyping as expressed through 'pink collared jobs'

↳ Inequality in pay and allowances

↳ Sexual harrasement and other insecurities like working hours, commutation etc

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↳ Dual burden – domestic role as a house maker continues to exist on top of the added responsibilities of work.

Steps taken by the government:

↳ Adoption and implementation of Vishakha Guidelines of the Supreme Court

↳ Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act – 2013

↳ Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act – 26 weeks of maternity ~~leat~~ leave.

↳ Guidelines for working hours, commutation, SHE Box etc.

Key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act :-

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↳ Maternity leave increased from 12 → 26 weeks for the first 2 children

↳ Extends to adoptive and commissioning mothers – 12 weeks

↳ Has a provision for work from home post 26 weeks

↳ Crèche facility for every establishment employing 50 or more employees.

↳ Compulsory to educate women about the benefits.

However it suffers from the following drawbacks:

↳ Can have negative impact on job opportunities.

↳ Lack of clarity about establishments with less than 10 employees.

↳ Undermined / No role for fathers – issue of Paternity Leave unaddressed.

Nonetheless it is a step in the right direction.

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17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans 17 :

India has 4% of water resources and caters to 17% of world population and 20% of livestock. According to a recent Niti Aayog report, India is facing the worst water crisis ever.

The World Bank categorizes India as a 'water stressed' nation with less than 1500 cubic centimeters of water availability per person.

FACTORS :

↳ Poor Agricultural practices of growing water intensive crops

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in low water regions. This disruption is on account of the MSP regime.

↳ Subsidised electricity → ~~in~~ excessive pumping out of water

↳ Poor water management system system in cities and towns. This results in wastage.

↳ Lack of awareness → non judicious use of water by people.

Sustainable solution

↳ Groundwater recharge –
- Rainwater harvesting
- Watershed development

↳ Use of ICT to map agro-climatic regions and grow crops accordingly.

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↳ Use of micro irrigation practices like - drip irrigation

↳ Promoting permaculture

↳ Water budgeting to analyse the usage and wastage patterns. Incorporate Water Information Management System.

Keeping these in mind the government has taken several initiatives like - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojana with the aim of increasing water use efficiency. Further the recommendations of Mihir Shah Committee must be followed.

X

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18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans 18 :

Soil forms the bed rock of agriculture and resultantly food security. Fertility and productivity of soil determines agricultural growth and production.

Thus soil needs to be preserved. There exists regional variations in soil quality:

↳ Excessive use of inputs like irrigation and having the landed flooded has resulted in soil

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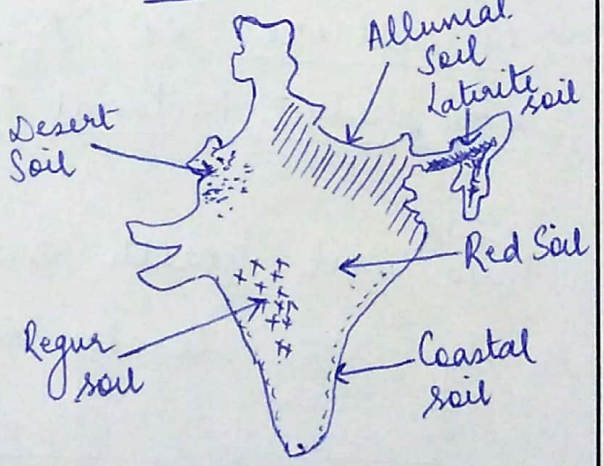
salinization on account of capillary action. This pattern is widespread in western UP and Punjab Haryana belt.

↳ Climate change has resulted in increased water flows of Himalyan rivers → increased flooding and deposition of silt in the Ganga belt especially in Bihar. Excessive silting has reduced productivity.

↳ Incre in temperature and failure in rainfall has resulted in hardening of black soil in the southern states.

↳ Excessive use of fertilisers

SOIL PROFILE



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has transformed the nutrient content in states like UP, West Bengal etc.

Measures taken by the government

↳ Soil Health Card Scheme
- determines the requirements of nutrients
- optimum use of inputs

↳ PM Krishi Sichai Yojana
- promote per drop more crop

↳ Promotion of organic agriculture eg) Yogic farming, Zero Budget Natural Farming

Thus soil health and food security are closely interlinked.

———— x ————

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19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: **15**

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) ENSO - El Nino - Souther Oscillation

El Nino refers to the ceasing of upwelling off the west coast of South America and appearance of warmer waters than the average on the surface of ocean, off the West coast South America.

It has a link with Southern Oscillation which refers to the see saw arrangement of pressure conditions between the Pacific and Indian Ocean

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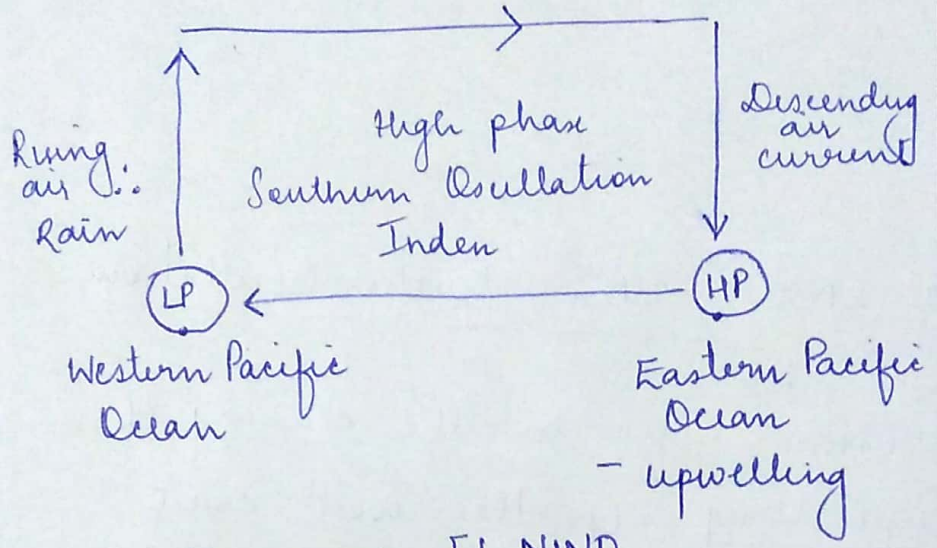
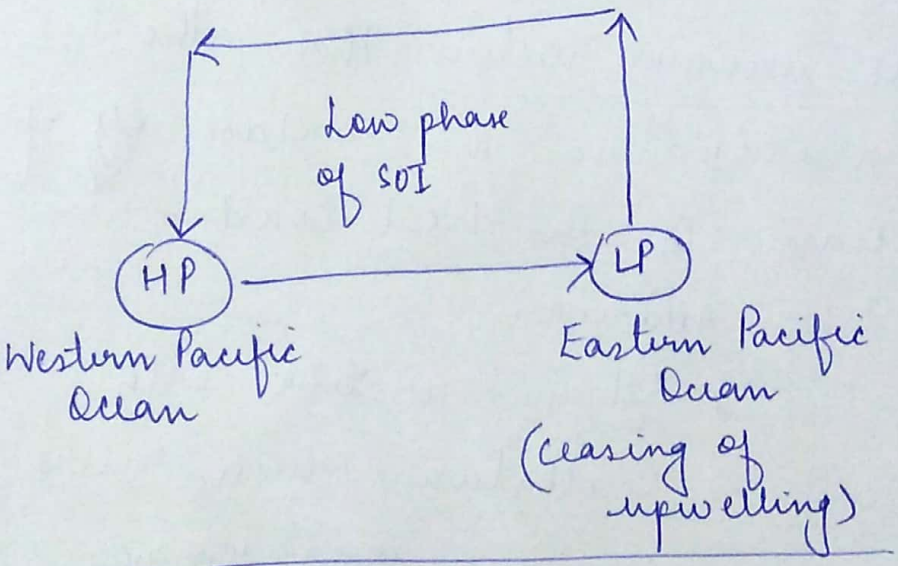
Normal Condition



Abnormal - EL NINO



(b) Madden Julian Oscillation :- moving system that creates intra seasonal variability in the Indian monsoon.

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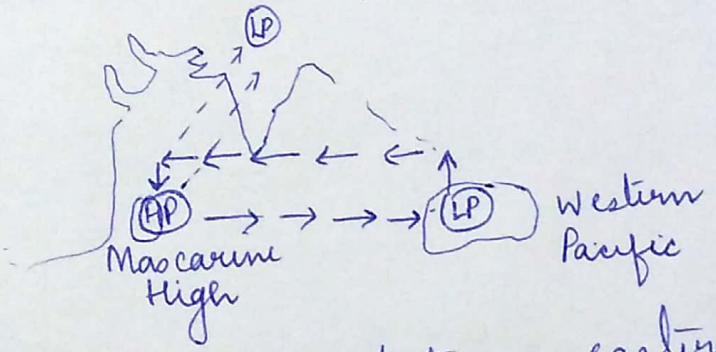
Has 2 phases:
↳ enhanced rainfall
↳ suppressed rainfall
Follows a cycle of 30-60 days - moves across the globe

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole



oscillation system between eastern and western part of Indian Ocean.
Strong low pressure at western pacific
↓
Increasing ascending winds
↓
Descend at Mascarene High
↓
Strengthen monsoon by pushing more air towards Indian low pressure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग मे कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1109)

Name of Candidate	GUNJAN DWIVEDI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	323294
Center	Online	Date	26/7/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   bl ekSfyd i'zu gSa vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh esa Nis gSa
3. All questions are compulsory.
   lHkh i'zu vfuok;Z gSa
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   izR;sd i'zu@Hkkx ds vad mlds lkeus fn, x, gSa
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha Deys tk;sa
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+s x;s i`"B ;k mlds vaH kkx dks i`"B ;k lsdkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans 1.
Medieval Indian literature is predominantly marked by the rise and popularity of devotional (Bhakti) poetry. The Bhakti movement started in the 8th century in south India. Its central tenet was devotion, love and a deep sense of connect and integration to personal God.
Bhakti poetry dominates almost all major languages of the country. Ramanuj and his teachings form a significant part of Tamil literature.
The Alwars and the Nayanars with their contributions, mark further impetus to Sanskrit and southern languages.

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Mera Bai brought out the essence of vernacular languages through her popularisation of Bhajans.
Guru Nanak and his recitals along with the couplets of Kabir as compiled in his work Bijak highlight the significant contributions made in Hindi-Awadhi dialects.
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's works and his emphasis on Kirtans find reflections in the Bengali language.
Thus, Bhakti poetry dominated almost all the major languages of the country.

—— × ——

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2. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.
(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.
Bhagat Singh along with his colleagues marked a breakthrough shift in the revolutionary ideology.
The most prominent shift was a transition from individual heroic acts to mass politics.
For Bhagat Singh the real revolu-tionary force lay in the villages and with the masses.
He emphasised on 'Revolution by the masses and for the masses'.
The HRSA, Hindustan Republican and Socialist Association with its leadership under Bhagat Singh and Rajguru emphasised on Socialism and nationalization of public utilities.
Ram Prasad Bismil highlighted

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the futility of bomb and emphasised on Hindu-Muslim Unity.

The central theme of change can be summed up as INQUILAB ZINDABAD ie freedom from poverty, from communalism, from oppressive British rule and from ignorance.

The emphasis was on universal brotherhood, pluralism and secularism.

Thus, Bhagat Singh along with Bismil, Rajguru, Sukhdev and others relied on the power of the masses.

———— x ————.

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3. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans 3.

The first 100 years of British rule are marked by series of civil rebellions. One of the most significant among them was the Paika Rebellion of 1817.

The Paikas were the peasant militia who provided military services during war and need and cultivated land during peace time. They were given rent free lands in lieu of their services.

The coming of Britishers marked a change in this. Their interference in local revenue system and imposition of

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their own revenue methods broke down the traditional system. Further they charged interests on the earlier rent free lands given to the Paikas. The forceful extraction of rents and oppressive practices further added to the frustration of the locals.

This culminated into a rebellion under the leadership of Bakshi Jagbandhu that lasted for 3 months. It marked the first organised peasant uprising against the British. It highlighted the power of unity of the locals and their determination to get rid of oppression.

Though suppressed, the ~~movement~~ rebellion was successful in bringing about a change in British attitude of undue interference in local practices.

———X———

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4. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. (150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 4

The coming of railway in 1853 marked a revolutionary change in socio-economic history of India. The Railway was built specifically to serve the colonial interests which was to increase their profits at the hands of the colonised.

The Railway system was designed in a way to connect the port towns to internal markets. This served two purposes

i) extracting raw materials from the interiors of the country to be exported to England to get transformed into finished products.

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ii) Sale of finished products in the new markets that opened up on account of connectivity.

Further, railway was developed with the help of foreign investment at the rate of 5% interest which marked a significant drain of wealth.

Railway also could be used to mobilize forces and army to contain any signs of rebellion in any part of the country.

Thus, in no way was the railway system designed to promote modernization in India but to enhance its own commercial interests.

—— X ——

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5. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. **(150 words) 10**

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans 5.

The 'October 1917 Revolution' or the 'Bolshevik Revolution' on the 7th of November, 1917 changed the course of history for not only Russia, but also of the entire world. It marked the end of the rule of Czar Nicholas II and highlighted the power that lay in the hands of the masses. The legacy of the October 1917 revolution is manifested through following:-

1) It was the first successful rebellion by the masses (farmers and workers). The earlier Menshevik revolution resulted in a provisional government that ~~was~~ had an undertone

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of capitalist interests.

2). It served as an example of the power of the masses and influenced the suffering people of the rest of the world.

3). It marked as a practical example of Socialism, with its goal towards communism.

However, along with demonstrating the strength of the people and formation of true Soviet, it laid the seeds of hyper nationalism that got reflected in the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism.

———————×———————

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6. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अपमानित करने के प्रसंगों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, अफीम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 6.

Opium Wars between the Chinese and the Britishers opened China to inhuman loot and plunder at the hands of the colonisers.

The chief purpose of the Opium Wars was to open Chinese economy to British products and serve colonial interests. Initially only two ports were open, from which the British traders exported silk, cotton, tea etc. At the same time opium (which was cultivated in India) was illegally sold in the Chinese markets, making the Chinese get addicted to it. This resulted in huge profits. When, one such

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

opium cargo got seized, the British declared war and emerged victorious. The Chinese had to pay extreme amounts of war indemnities and agreed for extraterriterial rights of the British to be tried only in English Courts. Hong Kong came under the British influence and many ports were opened for trade. Thus the chinese felt betrayed and humiliated. The reflection of which can be seen in the beginning of modern China that emphasised on closed economy.

—————— X ——————

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7. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. (150 words) 10

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवत: भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The National Emergency was declared on the 26th of June, 1975 on the pretent of internal disturbance. It marked a dark phase in the history of India's democracy. It had several dimensions :

Economically, India was marked by food crisis on account of two successive droughts, there was inflation and people stood in protest eg) Railway Strike of 1973.

Politically, there existed a tussle between the judiciary and the executive on account of the Keshavananda Case.

Further, the Allahabad High Court on Raj Narain's plea declared Indira Gandhi's election null and void on grounds of misuse of power.

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The J.P Movement protestst and demanded resignation by Indira Gandhi on moral grounds. Thus emergency was declared in an already vulnerable and agitated political-economic scenario.

The aftermaths :-

> Right to constitutional remedies get suspended
> Misuse of preventive detention
> Arrest of opposition leaders
> Press censorship
> administrative powers being misused by unofficials
> protests, strikes and cultural organisations were banned.
> force sterilization instances.

Despite the dark phase of emergency, democracy emerged victorious and has successfully stood the test of time.

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8. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans8.

Indian politics is characterised by a uniqueness of traditionalization of modernity and modernization of traditions.

As pointed out by RAJNI KOTHARI caste and politics have both influenced each other and at the same time been influenced by each other. This is a grave challenge to democracy.

Caste is duply rooted in Indian society. Arousing castist sentiments often results into caste consciousness getting

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exacerbated. Voters vote on account of caste rather than the larger goals. This brings into picture vote bank politics and undermines the essence of democracy that is debate and deliberation.

It eclipses the true spirit of the Right to Choice of the voters as he/she exercises this in the context of caste biasness. Further, it has often resulted in caste radicalisation and casteisism that is notion of superiority which has been manifested in instances of caste polarizations and the resultant violence before elections.

—— x ——

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9. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India. **(150 words) 10**

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जननांकिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 9.

India will achieve the coveted status of the most youthful country by 2020. This is reflected in India's DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND. At the same time India will have as many as 173 million aged and elderly persons by 2026.

However there is an emerging pattern of a youthful north and a maturing south and west. This highlights the higher population growth rate in the north as compared to southern and western states. The implications on policy making are –

- Region specific policy making. On one hand southern & western states have been successful in

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keeping a check on population, on the other hand northern states are availing the uneven benefits of growth on account of higher grants by the central government.

- This could be a source of demotivation for the southern states

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10. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे मे निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans 10

Urbanization refers to the process of increase in urban centres. Urban centres are defined demographically in terms of increased population and sociologically, in terms of change in attitude and standards of living. However Urbanization has resulted in growth of slums, squatters, unplanned cities, unhygienic conditions, paucity of resources and excessive pressure on land.

The hightened prices and standards of living have resulted in a 'sense of deprivation' and craze for 'quick and easy money'

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on account of increased opportunities. This has resulted in a surge of urban crimes like - theft, robbery, murder, kidnapping, abductions etc.
Unplanned development & lack of resources has resulted in increase in crimes against women on account of lack of security.

Measures to be taken to tackle the issue:-

- ↳ ~~Increase~~ planned development
- ↳ Bringing down any illegal construction
- ↳ Relocating slums
- ↳ providing and diversifying sources of income
- ↳ effective implementation of policies by municipalities
- ↳ increasing awareness and skilling the unorganised workers
- ↳ better public amenities
- ↳ developing counter magnets

Thus, a lot remains to be done. However projects like Smart Cities, AMRUT are steps in the right direction.

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11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans 11.

Ancient India reflects strong religious traditions as manifested in the Vedic period. The Vedic period, with its literature, schools of philosophy and societal traditions are nothing but the ideas of Hindu religion.

Buddhist and Jain Traditions, with their remains in the form of literature ~~were~~, and strong follower base ~~was~~ is a significant religion.

The artistic remains of the Mauryan empire - Stupas, pillars, rock cut architecture were all to propogate Dhamma.

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Post Mauryan empire as under the Guptas promoted Hindu tradition especially Shaivism eg) Shiv Temple, Dasavatar Temple.

However not all works were religious. There was advancement of science and rational thinking as reflected in works of Ramanujan, Varahmihira, Chanakya, Charak etc.

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12. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans 12.

The intelligentsia played a very significant role in the growth of Nationalism. It highlighted and brought on the surface the root cause of the suffering of Indians at the hands of the Colonisers. The role played by the intelligentsia can be understood in the following contents:-

ECONOMIC :

Moderates like Dada Bhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt and Ranade brought out the true nature of exploita-tion ie the DRAIN OF WEALTH. The British treated India as

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a source of raw materials and a dumping ground for the finished products.

SOCIAL :

Social thinkers and reformers emphasised on India's glory and past culture of prosperity. Tilak, Ranade, Swami Vivekananda, Dayananda Saraswati etc highlighted the rich cultural heritage of India. This negated the western 'civilization mission' and 'white man's burden'.

POLITICAL :

The moderates laid the ground, the extremists inculcated the spirit of self reliance and confidence and Gandhi empowered the masses. The

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Indian National Congress emphasised on self rule and ending on foreign rule and oppression. As Tilak pointed out "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it."

Thus the intelligentsia played a significant role in bringing forth the underlying and dormant spirit of self-confidence and self determination which was the binding force of Indian Nationalism.

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13. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? (250 words) 15

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

Ans 13

The British policy towards the princely states was determined in the content of time and space and can be understood ~~as~~ through a set of stages:

i) Struggle for equality with the states - this was the foremost step in British policy. The Battle of Plassey 1757 marked the British as a major contending power. Battle of Buxar 1764 established them as one.

ii) Ring Fence policy - by Warren Hastings. This was to form buffer states to peromote British interests against Marathas and other imperial powers.

iii) Policy of Subordinate isolation - The Doctrine of Lapse of

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Lord Dalhousie is a prominent example of this.

iv) Policy of subordinate Union - ~~end~~ of Revolt of 1857 marked the end of policy of annexation.

v) Policy of pretential intrusion only on the grounds of misgovernance and treating the Princes as instruments in the rule of the British Crown.

vi) A federation - The Act of 1935 laid down provisions for an all India federation, only if more than 50% of the Princely states agreed to it. However, this could never be established.

Thus the British policy towards the princely states is marked ~~by~~ successive phases.

National Movement in ~~Pr~~ Princely states differed from the rest of British India on following grounds -

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- princely states accepted British paramountcy ie the Queen as sovereign in exchange of non-interference. Thus they formed their own myopic world disenchanted from the mainstream sentiment.
- The Princes supported British rule and did not allow anti British movements in their territories.
- People remained aloof as they were not in direct contact with the national movement.

Nevertheless, the tide of nationalism swept across all barriers and even the people in princely states stood against the foreign rule.

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14. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.
(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 14.

The year 1979 marked as a watershed year in the history of West Asia and Afghanistan. The world was divided into two blocs -
i) the American Bloc - Liberals
ii) the Soviet Bloc - Communists

West Asia in general and Afghanistan in particular became a playground of Cold War politics.
1979 was the year when Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan. This brought an end to the peaceful phase of detente and reinvigorated the heated

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phase referred to as New Cold War.

Russia with the aim of expanding its sphere of influence in Afghanistan, attacked and intervened in the domestic politics.

The training of Mujaheds in the neighbouring frontline state of Pakistan sowed the seeds of global terrorism, the repercussions of which are being faced in the 21st century.

USA increased the military as well as financial aid to Pakistan, which only acted to entrench terrorism in Pakistani soil as manifested in its state sponsored terrorism.

Another significant event was the Iranian Revolution, 1979

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which ~~served the American~~ served as an antithesis to the American vital interests in West Asia. The rifts on account of the Revolution between the Orthodox and the Liberals continues to paint the present day Iranian political dichotomy between the civil government and the religious leaders.

Thus, the events of 1979 deeply impacted the politics of West Asia and Afghanistan.

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15. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans 15.

The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was formulated to keep a check on colonialism and colonial interests of western European powers.

The Doctrine included two aspects :-

i) non interference by European powers in American subcontinent

ii) non interference by America in European colonial interests.

The doctrine also marked the phase of American Isolationism

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which resulted in economic and Industrial progress of America.

However, the Munroe doctrine also became the pretext of American imperialism as seen in the following instances:-

- In the war between Venezuela and Britain, America intervened on grounds of safeguarding its interests.
- Similarily, America brought about a regime change in Panama to ensure its rights on the Panama Canal.
- American intervention in Cuban Revolution.

As a corollary to Munroe Doctrine, it was established that America had the right to safeguard its interest in the Western Hemisphere.

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• The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was also a manifestation of the Munroe Doctrine.

Although it was said that with the end of Cold War there was a real and perspective change in American policy towards marked intervention as reflected in Truman Doctrine, the tenets of Munroe Doctrine still hold a significant place in American foreign policy as reflected in "America First" approach of the Trumpean administration.

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16. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 16.

North East India has its own complex character on account of various reasons :-

i) The isolation of the region is because of only a small and narrow link of connectivity referred to as the chicken neck corridor.

ii) The hilly and inaccessible terrain resulted in further neglect because of poor means of transport and communication

iii) The region consists of several tribes with their own distinct cultures, languages and history. This has resulted in the need for specific need based

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policies to be made. North east cannot be looked as a singular block, and the 'one-size fits all model' cannot be applied.

These factors have resulted in complicated set of demands :-

> demand for increased autonomy. This has been fullfilled through establishing Hill Councils, Tribal Advisory Committees etc as under Part V and VI of the Constitution.

The PESA Act (Panchayat Extension in Scheduled Areas) is a manifestation of the recognition of distinctiveness of the north east.

> Special packages to promote industrialization, growth and development. The Ministry for the Development of North East Region has initiated several

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programmes in this concern

> Special Category Status was accorded to cater to their special needs.

> Demands for Secession by ~~ism~~ supra nationalist groups, and rise of insurgency on account of porous boundaries.

States like Assam also face the ~~change~~ challenge in demographic change ~~on~~ because of the influx of migrants from Bangladesh. This has also raised socio-economic as well as security concerns.

Thus North East India reflects a complex character. Government needs to follow a holistic approach to bring about bottom-up development by empowering the people.

—X—

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17. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. (Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others) **(250 words) 15**

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में हीं क्यूँ विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

Ans 17

The 'Son of the Soil theory' is a distorted manifestation of regionalism. Regionalism refers to affinity and love for one's place of residence. When such a sentiment adopts extreme and aggressive form it often gets reflected as 'son of the soil' which implies a particular state for a particular set of people, preferably on linguistic basis.

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This has raised certain issues as following :-

i) Rise in feelings of hatred and animosity for the immigrants

ii) Creation of the notion of 'outsiders' thereby hampering peaceful existence.

iii) Rise of violence against outsiders

iv) 'Sense of deprivity' amongst the local residents. They feel their resources especially jobs and other economic opportunities are being exploited by others.

v) Social tension and law and order issues.

However, this is seen only in few states and cities :-

i) Strong pull factor - the states/cities that are economically developed and better off have better opportunities available.

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ii) Better standards of living - this is the chief source of attraction for migrants.

iii) Better civic amenities and infrastructure - often people migrate on account of poor development in their native places. This is referred to as the 'push factor'.

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18. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(250 words) 15**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 18.

Globalization is the process of increased interconnectedness and integration. It has three dimensions:

- Social - greater integration of culture, values, ideas
- Political - increased significance of international organisations like WTO, IMF, World Bank.
- Economic - the most visible form reflected in the form of greater market integration.

Thus globalization has resulted in increased economic growth through free flow of trade. On

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the other hand it has its own negative impacts :-

How globalization assaults national sovereignty :-

→ ~~state~~ world has become borderless with the blurring of state boundaries.

→ Rise of Corporate governance - state caters to the need of the corporates.

→ Cassino Capitalism - there is growth in wealth in the form of shares and their prices ie financial wealth with no actual growth on the ground.

→ Significance of global financial institutions.

How it erodes local Culture :-

→ globalization promotes homogenization as reflected in food habits, clothing habits etc. eg) MacDonaldization

→ However the concept of

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'Glocalization' challenges this. Nonetheless it promotes consumerism and excessive materialism that results in socio-economic instability

How it threatens economic & social stability :-

→ resulted in breakdown on traditional societal set up eg) rise of ~~fo~~ nuclear families
→ excessive consumerism
→ crisis in one part of the world has implications in all the other part eg) Global Financial Crisis, 2008

Thus globalization has resulted in a Global Village.

—— x ——

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19. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. (Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India.) **(250 words) 15**

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 19.

There is a growing rate of incidences of child delinquency in India. This is on account of an amalgamation of several factors right from child rearing to socialisation, to how a child is exposed to the realities of the world.

The risk factors that appear at a young age are as follows:-

↳ exposure to poverty and deprivation. Poverty is as much an economic problem as it is social. The sense of inequality & deprivation

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gives rise to a sense of helplessness and an urgent and quick fix to the problem. This results in inculcation of criminal tendencies.

↳ Lack of education and its poor quality: education develops the mental faculty of a child & enables him/her to differentiate right from wrong

↳ poor socialisation at home. Child delinquency is generally manifested in those societal set ups that are already marred by crime.

How can timely intervention help?

↳ education can promote right attitude. Here the role of the state as well as family comes into play.

↳ ~~Skilling and prov~~ Promoting

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awareness about law

↳ proper guidance and care especially for homless and orphans who are prone to criminal attitude.

If not checked at an early age these young and innocent minds can be moulded and converted into hardened criminals. It is better to hit the problem at its roots and nip it in the bud.

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20. Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 20)

Indian version of secularism is based on 'PANTH NIRPEKSHTA'.

The Preamble, Article 14, 15, 16 and Articles 25-28 (Freedom of Religion) are the constitutional basis of Indian secularism.

Secularism implies freedom of religion and freedom from religion.

True secularism reflects toleration towards all religions and faith. As much as it is about Constitutional provisions, it is about the feeling of toleration.

X

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